

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

**LYNN OXENBERG**  
8302 Old York Road, Apt A23  
Elkins Park, PA 19027

and  
**RONALD LEWIS**  
1620 Turk Road  
Warrington, PA 18976

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ALEX AZAR**, in his capacity as Secretary of  
the United States Department of Health and  
Human Services  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20201

Defendant

Civil Action No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs Lynn Oxenberg and Ronald Lewis (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned counsel, bring this action against Defendant Alex Azar, in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (hereinafter, "the Secretary"), to obtain injunctive relief for violation of federal law. Plaintiffs make the following allegations based on the investigation of counsel, information and belief, and on personal knowledge.

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This case presents a simple question: is the Secretary bound by the Supreme Court's decisions in *U.S. v. Stauffer Chemical Co.*, 464 U.S. 165 (1984) and *Astoria Federal Savings &*

*Loan v. Solimino*, 501 U.S. 104 (1991) such that collateral estoppel can apply against the Secretary where the Secretary has previously litigated, and lost, an issue against the same party?

2. Likewise, having previously determined multiple times that coverage of a medical device to treat Plaintiffs' extremely lethal form of brain cancer was appropriate, is it arbitrary and capricious for the Secretary to decide otherwise when the facts and/or circumstances have not changed?

3. In the cases at issue here, the Secretary asserts that his regulations (rather than the directives of the Supreme Court) preclude collateral estoppel and that month-to-month differing decisions (where the facts and/or circumstances have not changed) on Plaintiffs' life-saving care are not arbitrary and capricious. Plaintiffs assert that those positions are wholly without merit.

4. Tragically, each of the Plaintiffs is suffering from a particularly deadly form of brain cancer, glioblastoma (GBM)<sup>1</sup>, and they are seeking coverage for life-saving treatment. In a particularly cruel twist, on a month-to-month basis, the Secretary is forcing the Plaintiffs to repeatedly prove that they are entitled to the treatment and the Secretary's decisions differ with no predictable pattern. Thus, the Secretary is playing a game of chance with the Plaintiffs' lives – maybe this month they will get life-saving treatment – maybe they won't.

#### JURISDICTION

5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 405(g) and 1395ff. Each of the Plaintiffs is filing suit after final decisions of the Medicare Appeals Council (acting on behalf of the Secretary) denying coverage of their Medicare claims (and, therefore, have exhausted their administrative remedies), the amount-in-controversy is more than \$1,630 (42

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<sup>1</sup> Former Senators Edward Kennedy and John McCain also suffered, and died from, this kind of cancer.

U.S.C. §§ 1395ff(b)(1)(E)(i) and 1395ff(b)(1)(E)(iii)), and this suit was filed within 60 days of the Secretary's final decisions, as a result of escalation. See 42 C.F.R. § 405.1016(f).

6. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

### PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Ronald Lewis is an individual and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania with his principal residence located at 1620 Turk Road, Warrington, PA 18976. Mr. Lewis is eligible for Medicare on the basis of age (or disability) as previously determined by the Secretary.

8. Plaintiff Lynn Oxenberg is an individual and a resident of the State of Pennsylvania with her principal residence located at 8302 Old York Road, Apt. A23, Elkins Park, PA 19027. Ms. Oxenberg is eligible for Medicare on the basis of age (or disability) as previously determined by the Secretary.

9. Defendant Alex Azar is sued in his official capacity as the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

### LEGAL BACKGROUND

10. Of course, the doctrine of mutual collateral estoppel applies to the government and may bar the government from re-litigating facts/issues the government previously litigated and lost. *See U.S. v. Stauffer Chemical Co.*, 464 U.S. 165 (1984).

11. Moreover, collateral estoppel may be based not only on litigation in federal or state courts but also on proceedings before an agency, when the agency is acting in a judicial capacity. In *Astoria Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. v. Solimino*, 501 U.S. 104, 107-8 (1991), the Supreme Court held that:

We have long favored application of the common-law doctrines of collateral estoppel (as to issues) and res judicata (as to claims) to those determinations of administrative bodies that have attained finality. When an administrative agency is acting in a judicial capacity and resolves dispute issues of fact

properly before it which the parties have had an adequate opportunity to litigate, the courts have not hesitated to apply res judicata to enforce repose. Such repose is justified on the sound and obvious principle of judicial policy that a losing litigant deserves no rematch after a defeat fairly suffered, in adversarial proceedings, on an issue identical in substance to the one he subsequently seeks to raise. To hold otherwise would, as a general matter, impose unjustifiably upon those who have already shouldered their burdens, and drain the resources of an adjudicatory system with disputes resisting resolution. The principle holds true when a court has resolved an issue, and should do so equally when the issue has been decided by an administrative agency, be it state or federal, which acts in a judicial capacity.

12. The application of collateral estoppel to agency determinations (even against agencies) has been affirmed in numerous cases. *See, e.g., Brewster v. Barnhart*, 145 Fed.App'x. 542 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (SSA ALJ bound by prior work determination).

13. Beyond the application of collateral estoppel and the arbitrary and capricious standard, Plaintiffs also assert that the simple denial of coverage is not supported by substantial evidence, is arbitrary and capricious, and is contrary to law, etc.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

#### **A. Tumor Treatment Field Therapy (TTFT)**

14. Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is an unusually deadly type of brain cancer. Without treatment, survival is typically three months. Even with traditional forms of treatment, the survival rate at two years after treatment is ~31%, while at five years, only ~5% of patients are living.

15. More recently, treating GBM using alternating electric fields has been developed. This is known as tumor treatment field therapy (TTFT). Alternating electric fields interfere with tumor cell replication and have been shown to dramatically increase the period during which the GBM does not progress, as well as overall survival rates. Indeed, TTFT has proven so effective

that, in late 2014, a randomized clinical trial of TTFT was suspended because it would have been unethical to withhold TTFT treatment from the control group.<sup>2</sup>

16. In ground-breaking papers published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)<sup>3</sup> in 2015 and 2017, TTFT was shown to increase the two-year survival rate by more than 38% and to nearly triple the five-year survival rate.<sup>4</sup>

17. As reported, TTFT was the first significant advance in treating GBM in more than a decade. TTFT has become the standard of care for treating GBM and essentially all private insurers cover TTFT. TTFT saves and/or extends GBM patients' lives, in some instances, by years. Between January 2016 and December 2018, at least 93 scientific papers were published demonstrating the effectiveness of TTFT. It is given a level one recommendation in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines, *i.e.*, there is consensus, among the experts, based on a high level of evidence, that TTFT is a recommended intervention.

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<sup>2</sup> In much scientific research, study participants are randomly assigned to "control" and "test" groups. The "control" group does not receive the treatment being tested. In contrast, the "test" group does. Proceeding in this way facilitates the determination of which effects, if any, are the result of the tested treatment as opposed to normal variation among the study participants. During the course of a study, interim results are frequently measured to determine whether the study is proceeding as planned and whether any changes are needed. When the interim results indicate that the tested treatment has a significant effect on health or safety, either negative or positive, ethical guidelines dictate that the study should be halted. Thus, if the interim results indicate that the tested treatment was significantly more likely to result in death than the control group, the study would be halted and the treatment no longer given to the "test" group. Likewise, if the interim result indicated that the tested treatment was literally life-saving, the study would be halted and the treatment would be made available to the "control" group. In those circumstances, withholding the treatment from the "control" group would be unethical.

<sup>3</sup> The Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) is widely regarded as one of the most prestigious medical journal in the United States and the world.

<sup>4</sup> See Stupp, *et al.*, "MAINTENANCE THERAPY WITH TUMOR-TREATING FIELDS PLUS TEMOZOLOMIDE VS. TEMOZOLOMIDE ALONE FOR GLIOBLASTOMA: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL", JAMA, Vol. 314, No. 23, pgs. 2535-43 (December 15, 2015); Stupp, *et al.*, "EFFECT OF TUMOR TREATING FIELDS PLUS MAINTENANCE TEMOZOLOMIDE VS. MAINTENANCE TEMOZOLOMIDE ALONE ON SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH GLIOBLASTOMA", JAMA, Vol. 318, No. 23, pgs. 2306-2316 (December 19, 2017).

18. The sole supplier of the equipment that delivers TTFT is Novocure, Inc. which manufactures the Optune system. The Optune system is rented on a monthly basis. Thus, after a patient is prescribed the Optune system, they will have monthly claims for Medicare coverage. Sadly, there is no known cure for GBM and patients prescribed TTFT treatment will have to continue that treatment for the rest of their hopefully extended lives.

#### **B. The Medicare Appeals Process**

19. Claims submitted by beneficiaries enrolled in Original Medicare are subject to a five (5) level appeal process, that can (and typically does) take more than a year. At the first stage, a beneficiary submits a claim. If the claim is denied, the beneficiary can request “redetermination.” If the claim is still denied, the beneficiary can request “reconsideration.” If the claim is still denied, the beneficiary can appeal to an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). If the ALJ denies the claim, the beneficiary can appeal to the Medicare Appeals Council (MAC). Finally, if the claim is still denied, the beneficiary can file suit in district court.

20. While the statutes and regulations require both ALJs and the MAC to issue decisions within 90 days, those deadlines are routinely missed. Thus, beneficiaries seeking coverage are often thrown into a multi-year effort to obtain final decisions in their cases before they can seek relief in a federal court.

#### **C. Facts Specific to Mr. Lewis**

21. Mr. Lewis has been diagnosed with a GBM and, after other treatment, has been prescribed TTFT.

22. Mr. Lewis has previously received a favorable decision from an ALJ determining that TTFT was medically reasonable and necessary for him and a covered benefit. See ALJ Appeal No. 3-8693279102. The Secretary did not appeal that decision and it has become final.

23. Nevertheless, on May 30, 2019, ALJ Levine issued a decision in ALJ Appeal No. 1-8411344383 holding that TTFT was not medically reasonable and necessary for Mr. Lewis and denying coverage.

24. Mr. Lewis timely appealed ALJ Levine's decision on July 5, 2019. When no decision was received within 90 days, pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 405.1016(f), Mr. Lewis filed a notice of escalation on December 31, 2019.

25. On January 22, 2020, the Medicare Appeals Council (MAC) responded by authorizing review in a district court within 60 days.

26. Accordingly, Mr. Lewis is entitled to judicial review.

#### **D. Facts Specific to Ms. Oxenberg**

27. Ms. Oxenberg has been diagnosed with a GBM and, after other treatment, has been prescribed TTFT.

28. Ms. Oxenberg has previously received two favorable decisions from ALJs determining that TTFT was medically reasonable and necessary for her and a covered benefit. See ALJ Appeal Nos. 1-8452468241 and 1-8380637906. The Secretary did not appeal any of those decisions and they have become final.

29. Nevertheless, on September 5, 2019, ALJ MacDougall issued a decision in ALJ Appeal No. 1-8393258352 holding that TTFT was not medically reasonable and necessary for Ms. Oxenberg and denying coverage.

30. Ms. Oxenberg timely appealed ALJ MacDougall's decision on September 9, 2019. When no decision was received within 90 days, pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 405.1016(f), Ms. Oxenberg filed a notice of escalation on December 31, 2019. No response has been received to date.

31. Accordingly, Ms. Oxenberg is entitled to judicial review.

**COUNT I**  
**Violation of 42 U.S.C. §405(g)**  
(contrary to law)

32. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

33. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as contrary to law, as arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and unsupported by the evidence, and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**COUNT II**  
**Violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(1)**  
(unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed)

34. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

35. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed and unsupported by the evidence, and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**COUNT III**  
**Violation of 5 U.S.C § 706(2)(A)**  
(arbitrary and capricious, abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law)

36. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

37. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and otherwise not in accordance with the law, and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**COUNT IV**

**Violation of 5 U.S.C § 706(2)(C)**

(in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or  
limitations or short of statutory right)

38. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
39. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as in excess of the Secretary's authority and limitations and short of Plaintiffs' statutory rights and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**COUNT V**

**Violation of 5 U.S.C § 706(2)(D)**

(without observance of procedure required by law)

40. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
41. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as done without observance of the procedure required by law and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**COUNT VI**

**Violation of 5 U.S.C § 706(2)(E)**

(not supported by substantial evidence)

42. Paragraphs 1-31 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
43. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs ask the Court to reverse the Secretary's Decisions as not supported by substantial evidence and issue an order finding that Plaintiffs' claims are covered and direct the Secretary to make appropriate payment for the claims that are the subject of this case.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs ask that this Court:

A. Enter an order:

- (1) finding that the Secretary is collaterally estopped from relitigating whether TTFT treatment for Plaintiffs is a covered benefit;
- (2) finding that, in light of the prior decisions granting coverage, the denials at issue in this case are arbitrary and capricious;
- (3) finding that TTFT is medically reasonable and necessary for each of the plaintiffs and a covered Medicare benefit;
- (4) directing the Secretary to cover the claims at issue in this case;

B. Award attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiffs as permitted by law; and

C. Provide such further and other relief this Court deems appropriate.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all claims so triable of right.

Dated: February 7, 2020

Respectfully submitted,



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*(Pro Hac Vice Motion forthcoming)*

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

## CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM)

## I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Lynn Oxenberg and Ronald Lewis

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

Montgomery County

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Nicholas R Rodriguez, Reed Smith LLP, 1717 Arch Street, Suite 3100  
Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 851-8100

## DEFENDANTS

Alex Azar, in his capacity as Secretary of the United States  
Department of Health and Human Services

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Washington, D.C.

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF  
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

Attorneys (If Known)

William Barr, United States Attorney General, U.S. Department of  
Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
20530-0001

## II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question  
(U.S. Government Not a Party) 2 U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity  
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

## III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

## IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for Nature of Suit Code Descriptions

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability		<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability		<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud		<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending Act		<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage		<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability		<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability			<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury			<input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice			<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise				<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities Exchange
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/ Accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer w/Disabilities - Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer w/Disabilities - Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other		<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement		
IMMIGRATION	FEDERAL TAX SUITS			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application		<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609	

## V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

## VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity)  
42 U.S.C. §405, 5 U.S.C. § 706Brief description of cause  
Appeal of Medicare coverage decisions

## VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

 CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION  
UNDER RULE 23, F.R.C.P.

DEMANDS

Declaratory Judgment

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint

JURY DEMAND:  Yes  No

## VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions)

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

FEB - 7 2020

DATE  
02/07/2020

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OR RECORD

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IPP

JUDGE

MAG JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

## CMR DESIGNATION FORM

(to be used by counsel or pro se plaintiff to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to the appropriate calendar)

20-CV-738

Address of Plaintiff: 8302 Old York Road, Apt. A23, Elkins Park, PA 19027, 1620 Turk Road, Warrington, PA 18976

Address of Defendant: 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20201

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Elkins Park and Warrington, PA

## RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number. \_\_\_\_\_ Judge. \_\_\_\_\_ Date Terminated. \_\_\_\_\_

Civil cases are deemed related when Yes is answered to any of the following questions.

1	Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action of this court?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case  is /  is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE 02/07/2020

Must sign here  
Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff

325327

Attorney ID # (if applicable)

## CIVIL: (Place a ✓ in one category only)

## A. Federal Question Cases:

- 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
- 2. FELA
- 3. Jones Act-Personal Injury
- 4. Antitrust
- 5. Patent
- 6. Labor-Management Relations
- 7. Civil Rights
- 8. Habeas Corpus
- 9. Securities Act(s) Cases
- 10. Social Security Review Cases
- 11. All other Federal Question Cases  
(Please specify) Gov Deft, Appeal of Medicare Coverage De

## B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

- 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
- 2. Airplane Personal Injury
- 3. Assault, Defamation
- 4. Marine Personal Injury
- 5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
- 6. Other Personal Injury (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Products Liability
- 8. Products Liability - Asbestos
- 9. All other Diversity Cases  
(Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION  
(The effect of this certification is to remove the case from eligibility for arbitration)

I, Nicholas R. Rodriguez, counsel of record or pro se plaintiff, do hereby certify

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, § 3(c) (2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs:

Relief other than monetary damages is sought

DATE 02/07/2020

Sign here if applicable  
Attorney-at-Law / Pro Se Plaintiff

FEB - 7 2020

325327

Attorney ID # (if applicable)

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38

CMR

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIACASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Lynn Oxenberg and Ronald Lewis.

CIVIL ACTION

v.

20 738

Alex Azar, in his capacity as Secretary of the U S Dept of  
Health and Human Services.

NO.

In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.

**SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:**

(a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255.

(b) Social Security – Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits.

(c) Arbitration – Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2.

(d) Asbestos – Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos.

(e) Special Management – Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.)

(f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks.

February 7, 2020

Date

215-241-7947

Nicholas R. Rodriguez

Attorney-at-law

215-851-1420

Lynn Oxenberg and Ronald Lewis

Attorney for

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E-Mail Address

(Civ. 660) 10/02

FEB - 7 2020